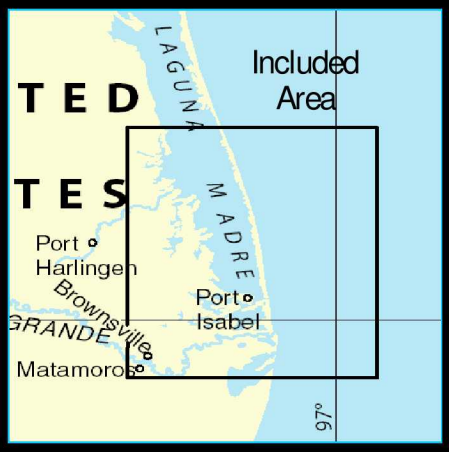
BookletChart™

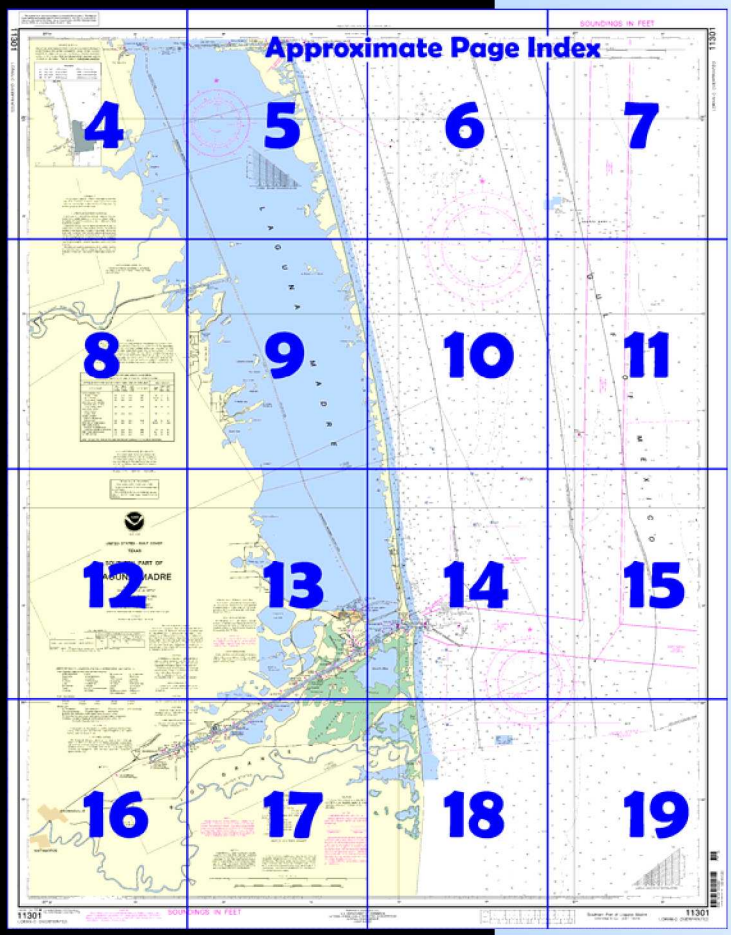
Southern Part of Laguna Madre

(NOAA Chart 11301)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NOAA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

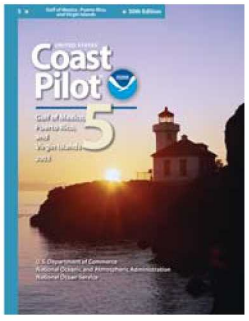
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 11 excerpts]

(3) From San Luis Pass to the entrance to Matagorda Bay at Pass Cavallo, the coast trends for 80 miles in a general SW by W direction. From Pass Cavallo it curves gently SW for 100 miles to latitude 27°N., where the trend is S; thence it curves gently a little E of S for 58 miles to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Throughout its whole distance the coast encloses a chain of shallow bays or lagoons, some of considerable size. These are separated from the Gulf by long, narrow islands and peninsulas which are generally low and sandy, with few natural distinguishing marks. Some of the bays and lagoons may be entered from the Gulf through dredged passes protected by jetties, and others through small passes partly obscured by bars with little depth on them.

(281) **Laguna Madre** is a shallow body of water extending S from Corpus Christi Bay for a distance of 100 miles. Depths range from zero to 9 feet with reefs and mudflats throughout. The Intracoastal Waterway traverses Laguna Madre from Corpus Christi Bay to Port Isabel, Tex. (See chapter 12.) **Padre Island,** a low, barren, storm-swept strip of sand beach, separates Laguna Madre from the Gulf. Most of the Island is part of the **Padre Island National Seashore** and subject to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Department of Interior's National Park Service.
(282) A natural fishing reef is 1.5 miles offshore about 15.6 miles N of Port Mansfield jetties. Another natural fishing reef is 4.5 miles offshore about 11.2 miles N of the jetties.
(283) **Port Mansfield,** 70 miles S of Corpus Christi Bay, is a commercial fishing and popular sport fishing and recreational center, and a base for oil exploration in Laguna Madre. A water tank at the town is prominent.
(291) **Arroyo Colorado** enters Laguna Madre through **Arroyo Colorado Cutoff,** a dredged channel, 90 miles S from Corpus Christi, that leads from the Intracoastal Waterway through Arroyo Colorado Cutoff and Arroyo Colorado to a turning basin at Port Harlingen, 22 miles from the mouth. In December 1999-January 2000, the controlling depth was 10.8 feet through the channel with 12 feet in the basin.
(298) **Brazos Santiago Pass (Brazos Santiago,** the approach to Port Isabel and Port Brownsville, is a narrow pass from the Gulf to the lower end of Laguna Madre, between the S end of Padre Island and the N end of **Brazos Island.** It lies 236 miles SSW from Galveston entrance, 106 miles S from Aransas Pass, and 6 miles N from the mouth of the Rio Grande.
(299) **Prominent features.–**In approaching Brazos Santiago Pass on a clear day, the radiobeacon antenna at **South Padre Island Coast Guard Station** and the water tank and Port Isabel Light are the first objects sighted. Soon thereafter the mariner will pickup Brazos Santiago Light and the Coast Guard station inside the entrance on the N side. The light on top of the radiobeacon antenna of the Coast Guard station is prominent at night. On clear nights it is reported to be visible 20 or more miles offshore. The large hotels and condominiums on Padre Island N of the entrance are prominent.
(300) **Port Isabel Light** (26°04'36"N., 97°12'24'W.), 91 feet above the water, is shown from the white conical brick tower; the light is maintained by the State.
(329) **Port Brownsville,** about 14.5 miles from the inner end of Brazos Santiago Pass, is the port for the city of Brownsville. Exports include cotton, cotton products, lead, agricultural implements, zinc, sulfate, ores, chemicals, petroleum products, and citrus fruit. Imports are fruit, steel products, ores, and general cargo. Offshore oil rigs are constructed and repaired in Port Brownsville.
(330) **Brownsville,** about 5 miles WSW of Port Brownsville, is a fast growing metropolis and the largest city in the rich agricultural section on the N side of the lower Rio Grande Valley that extends 100 miles W from the river mouth. Noted as a resort city, it is also a gateway to Matamoros, Mexico, on the opposite side of the Rio Grande.
(358) **Port Isabel,** about 2.5 miles W from Brazos Santiago Pass, is an important point for the shipping of petroleum products by barge and the receipt of barge shipments of sand and gravel. It has a large shrimp boat fleet, and the town is widely patronized as a resort for sport fishing and recreation.
(370) **Del Mar Beach,** on Brazos Island, is a swimming and fishing resort.
(371) The **Rio Grande** empties into the Gulf of Mexico 6 miles S of Brazos Santiago Pass. The International Boundary and Water Commission states (December 28, 1953) that the river forms the International boundary between the United States and Mexico for 1,241 statute miles; further, that the total length of the boundary is 1,935 statute miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. No survey of the river has been made recently, but access to the river over the entrance bar is limited to skiffs and small boats; inside, the channel is changeable. The International Boundary Commission has several dams on the Rio Grande to prevent freshwater from wasting into the Gulf.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Corrected through NM May 10/08
Corrected through LNM May 6/08

CAUTION
The Loran-C lines of position for rates 9610-Y and 9610-Z are adjusted based on limited available survey data. They have not been fully calibrated.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES
Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Brownsville, TX	WWG-34	162.55 MHz

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 26°12'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(Use charts 11302, 11303 and 11306)

The project depth is 12 feet from Aransas Pass to Port Isabel.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

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LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds
9610.....96,100 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 0000-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus: ———

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.272" northward and 0.921" westward to agree with this chart.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 - 3282.

ABBREVIATIONS
(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

BROWNSVILLE AND PORT ISABEL HARBORS CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF JUN 2009

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
BRAZOS SANTIAGO PASS:							
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	45.9	45.1	42.0	5-09	300	1.7	44
JETTY CHANNEL	42.5	44.2	41.9	5-09	300-400	1.7	42
LAGUNA MADRE CHANNEL	42.0	43.0	42.7	5-09	250	2.5	42
BROWNSVILLE SHIP CHANNEL:							
JUNCTION BASIN TO BOCA CHICA PASSING BASIN	39.3	35.4	34.5	3-09	250	3.5	42
BOCA CHICA PASSING BASIN TO GOOSE I. PASSING BASIN	36.5	38.8	37.4	3-09	250	4.7	42
GOOSE I. PASSING BASIN TO BROWNSVILLE TURNING BASIN	39.0	41.5	40.0	3-09	300	2.4	42
BROWNSVILLE TURNING BASIN	24.6	37.2	25.0	3-09	500-1200	1.7	42-36
PORT ISABEL CHANNEL:							
JUNCTION TO TURNING BASIN (INCLUDING WIDENER AT JUNCTION)	31.6	37.6	15.8	5-09	200	1.0	36
PORT ISABEL TURNING BASIN	26.5	29.2	22.8	3-09	1000	0.2	36
CUT OFF CHANNEL	30.3	32.1	28.2	7-08	200	0.9	36

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

97°30′ 25′ 20′

26° 30′

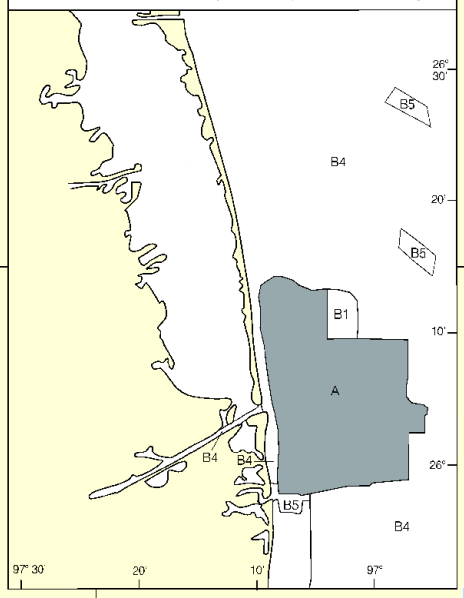
25′

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A	1990-1993	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-1992	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



Q R 20ft
TANK
Oc R 4s 77ft
TANK
Port Mansfield
Fl (2+1) R 6s 17ft 4M "PM"
Ra Ref
Fl R 4s 17ft 4M "20"
Ra Ref
(use chart 11306)
PORT MANSFIELD CHANNEL
Discontd Spoil Area
ED
R TR
El Sauz I
(use chart 11306)
MAGNETIC
ANNUAL DECREASE 7′
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (use chart 11302)
Mullet I
Josephine I
Hawk I
Mud I
El Morro
McGilvery

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HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

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Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

LAGUNA MADRE SHORELINE

Shoreline within Laguna Madre is generalized. See larger scale charts 11302, 11303, and 11306 for more detail.

Joins page 8

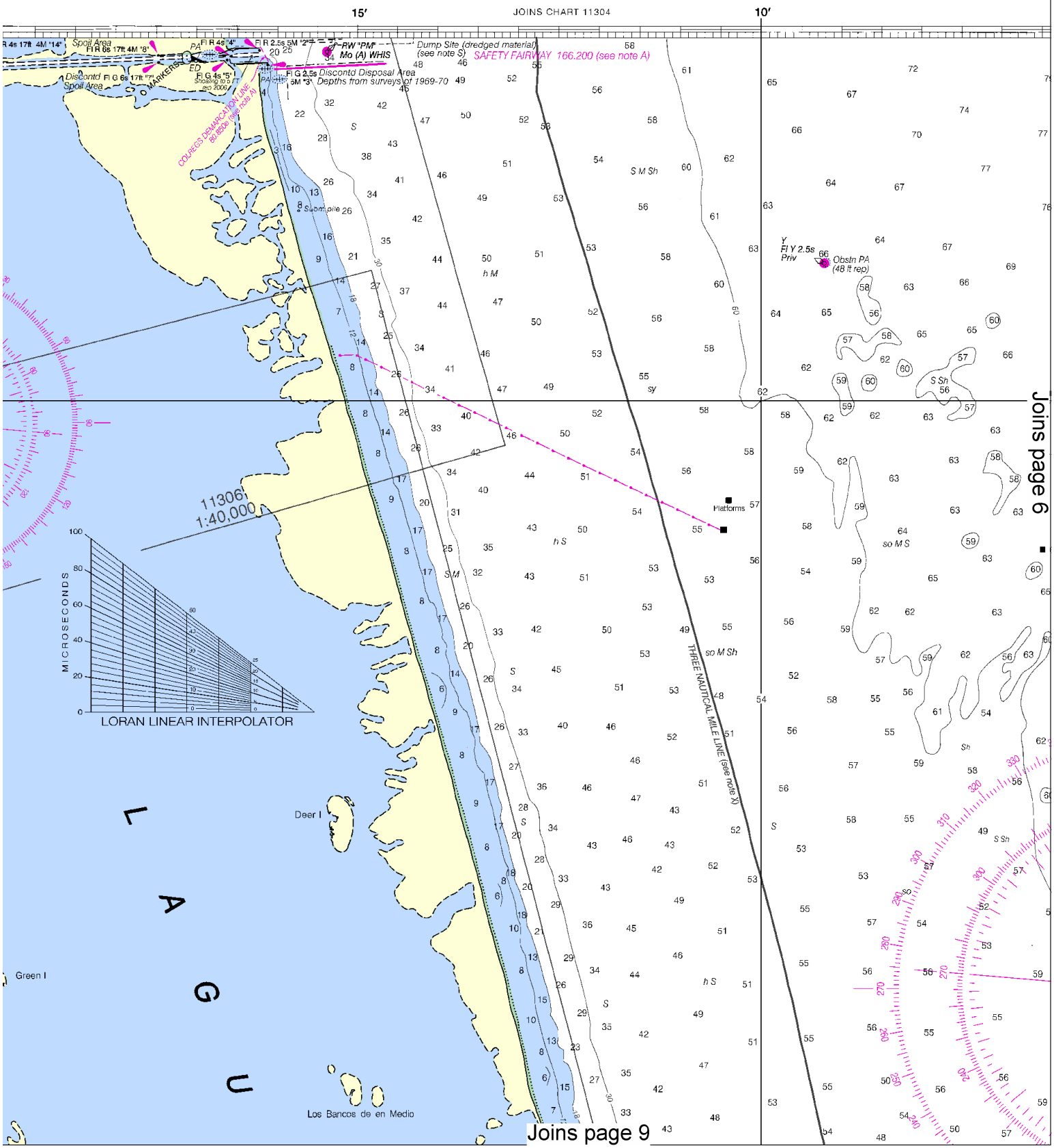
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

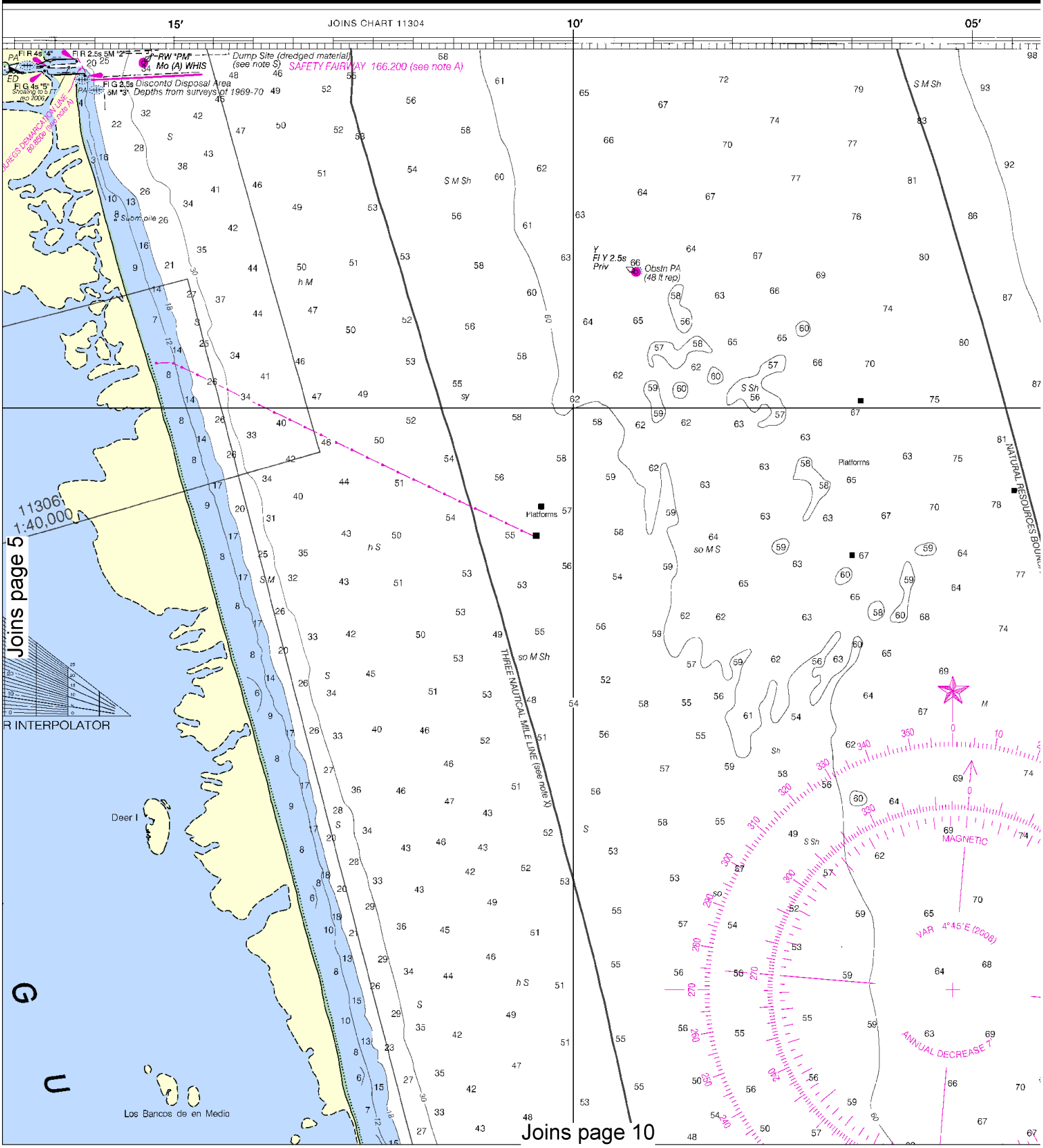
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Formerly C&CS 1288, 1st Ed., Apr. 1923 C-941-548 KAPP 132



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&CS 1288, 1st Ed., Apr. 1923 C-[illegible] 941-548 KAPP 132



6

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles

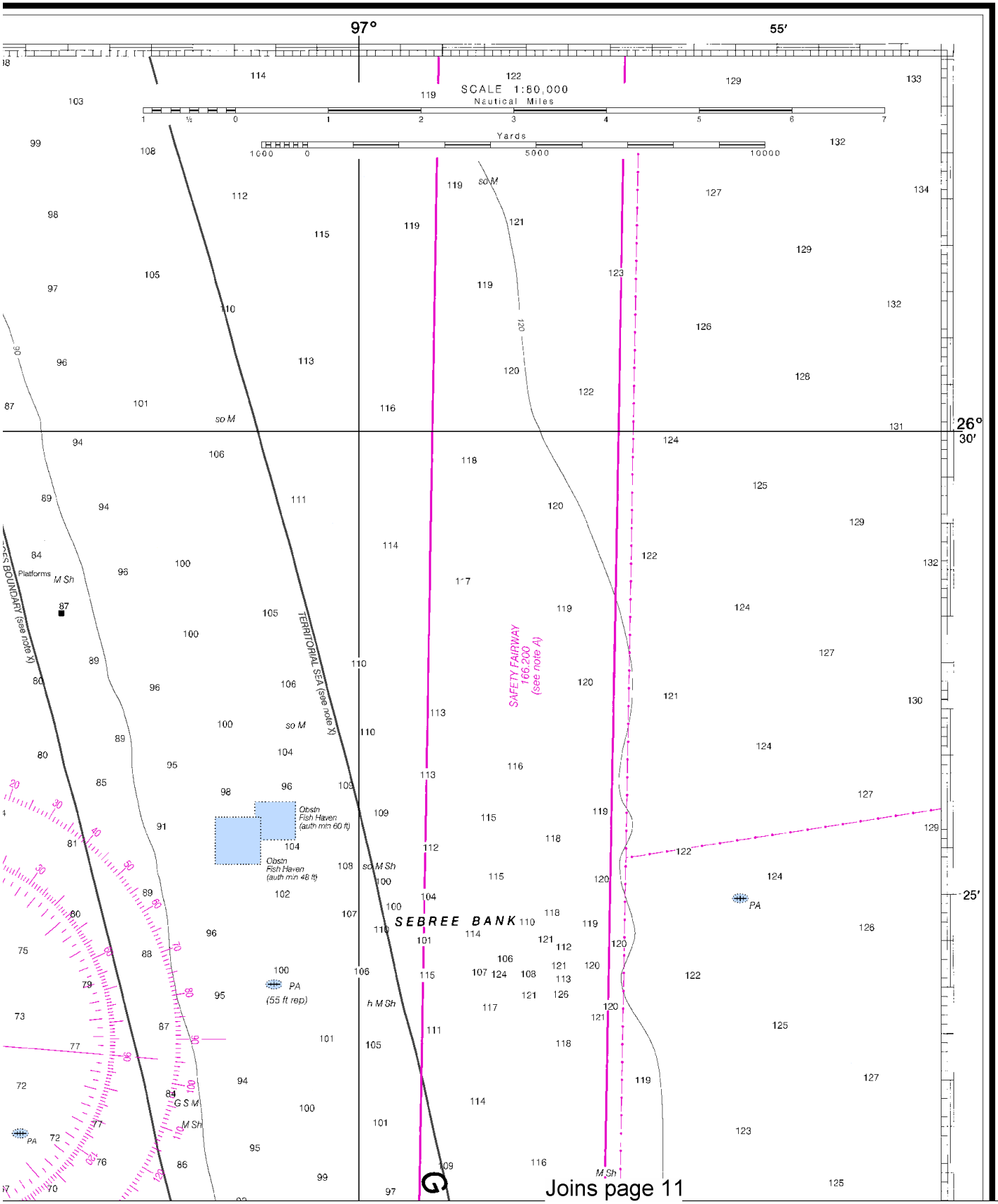
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



LORAN-C OVERPRINTED 11301

Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

Joins page 4

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20′

15′

TO HARLINGEN

Arroyo Colorado

Tank

El Morro

McGilvery

Rincon Buena Vista

Arroyo Colorado Cutoff (use chart 11303)

North Pt

Horse Island

Rattlesnake I

Red Head Cove

Yucca I

Red Head Bluff

Rincon de Guajardo

Stover

NOTE X

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NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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Brownsville, TX WWG-34 162.55 MHz

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

(Use charts 11302, 11303 and 11306)

The project depth is 12 feet from Aransas Pass to Port Isabel.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the Notice to Mariners

Joins page 12

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

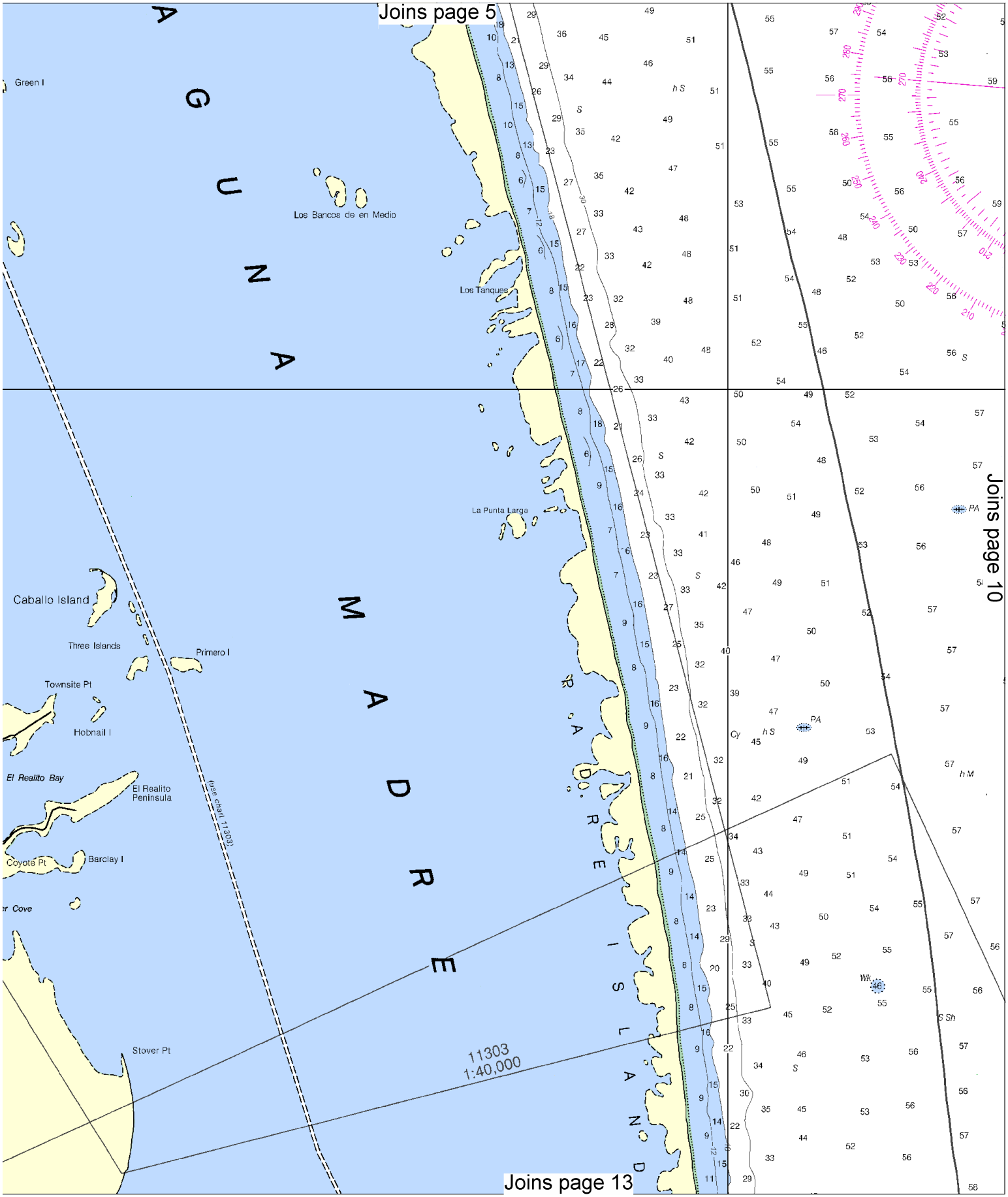
See Note on page 5.

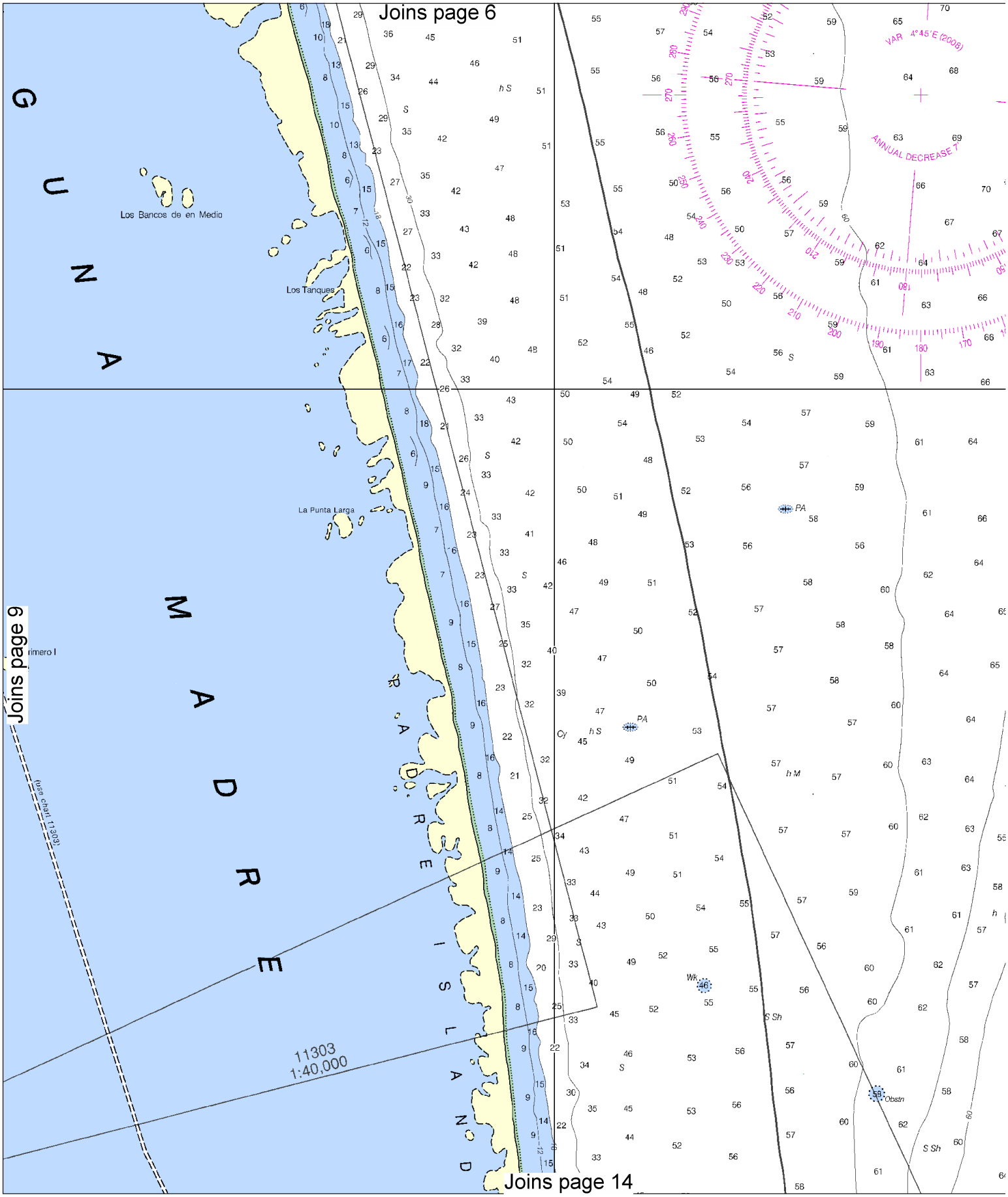
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 5
Green I
LAGUNA MADRE
Los Bancos de en Medio
Los Tanques
La Punta Larga
Caballo Island
Three Islands
Primero I
Townsite Pt
Hobnail I
El Realito Bay
El Realito Peninsula
(use chart 11303)
Coyote Pt
Barclay I
Cove
Stover Pt
PADRE ISLAND
11303
1:40,000
Joins page 10
Joins page 13



North

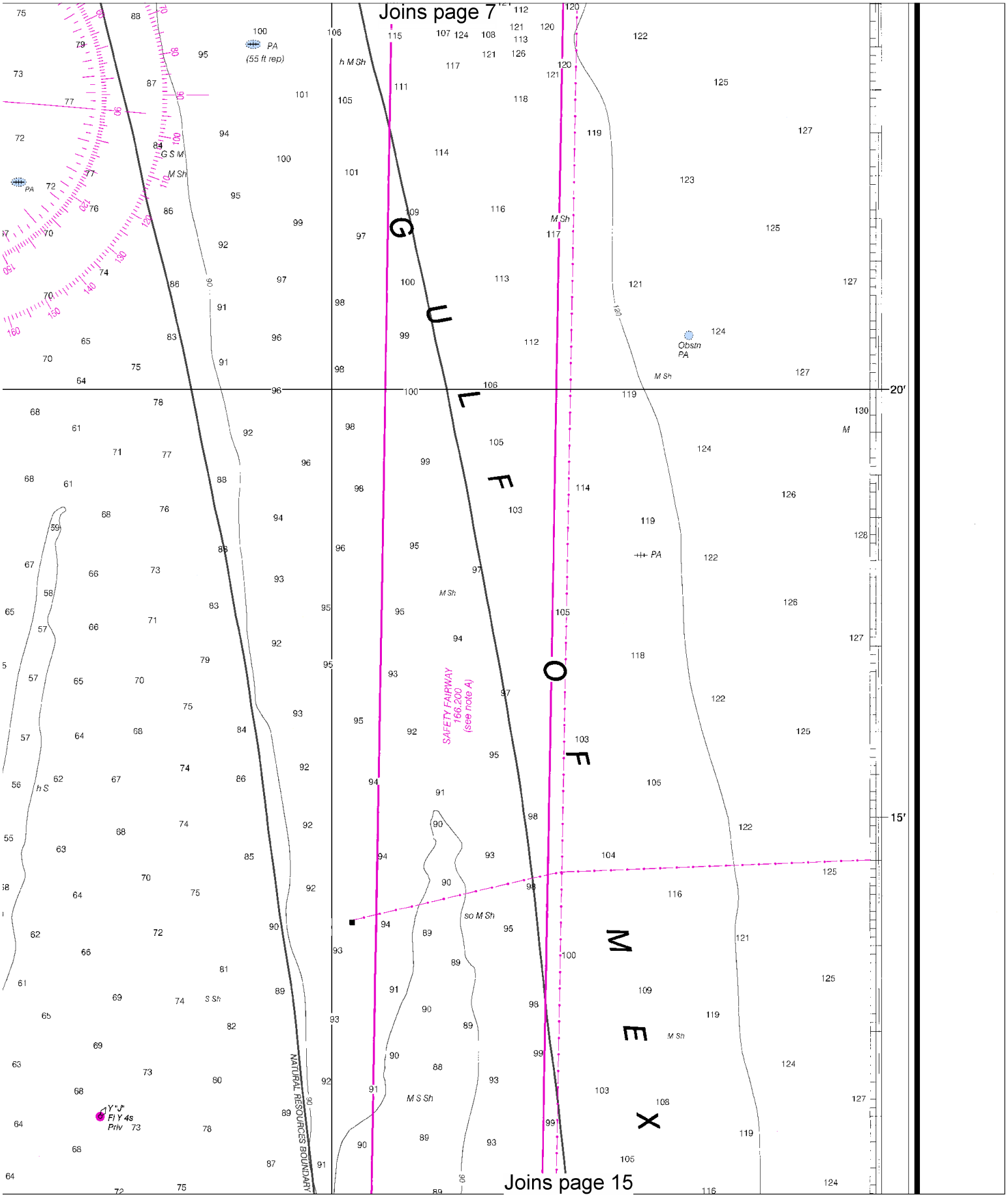
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 7
GULF OF MEXICO
SAFETY FAIRWAY
166.200
(see note A)
NATURAL RESOURCES BOUNDARY
PA
(55 ft rep)
Obstn
PA
20'
15'
Joins page 15

Joins page 8

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Brownsville, TX WWG-34 162.55 MHz

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

(Use charts 11302, 11303 and 11306)

The project depth is 12 feet from Aransas Pass to Port Isabel.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

10′

05′

26°

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

TEXAS

SOUTHERN PART OF

LAGUNA MADRE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 26°12'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Padre Island (south end)	(26°04'N/97°09'W)	1.5	1.4	0.2

NOTE: Chart was last revised: 3/96, 10/99, 11/02. In Laguna Madre, except near the inlets, periodic tide has a mean range of less than one-half foot.

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Apr 2008)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	Lt HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of s

Joins page 16

MINERAL DEVELOPM

Obstruction lights ar
are required for fixed r
structures shown on this
proval by the District Co
Guard (33 CFR 67).

POLLUTION

Report all spills of oi
stances to the National
1-800-424-8802 (toll free
Coast Guard facility if tele
is impossible (33 CFR 15

WARNI

The prudent mariner
any single aid to navig
floating aids. See U.S.
and U.S. Coast Pilot for

RADAR REF

Radar reflectors have
floating aids to navigat
reflector identification o
omitted from this chart.

San M

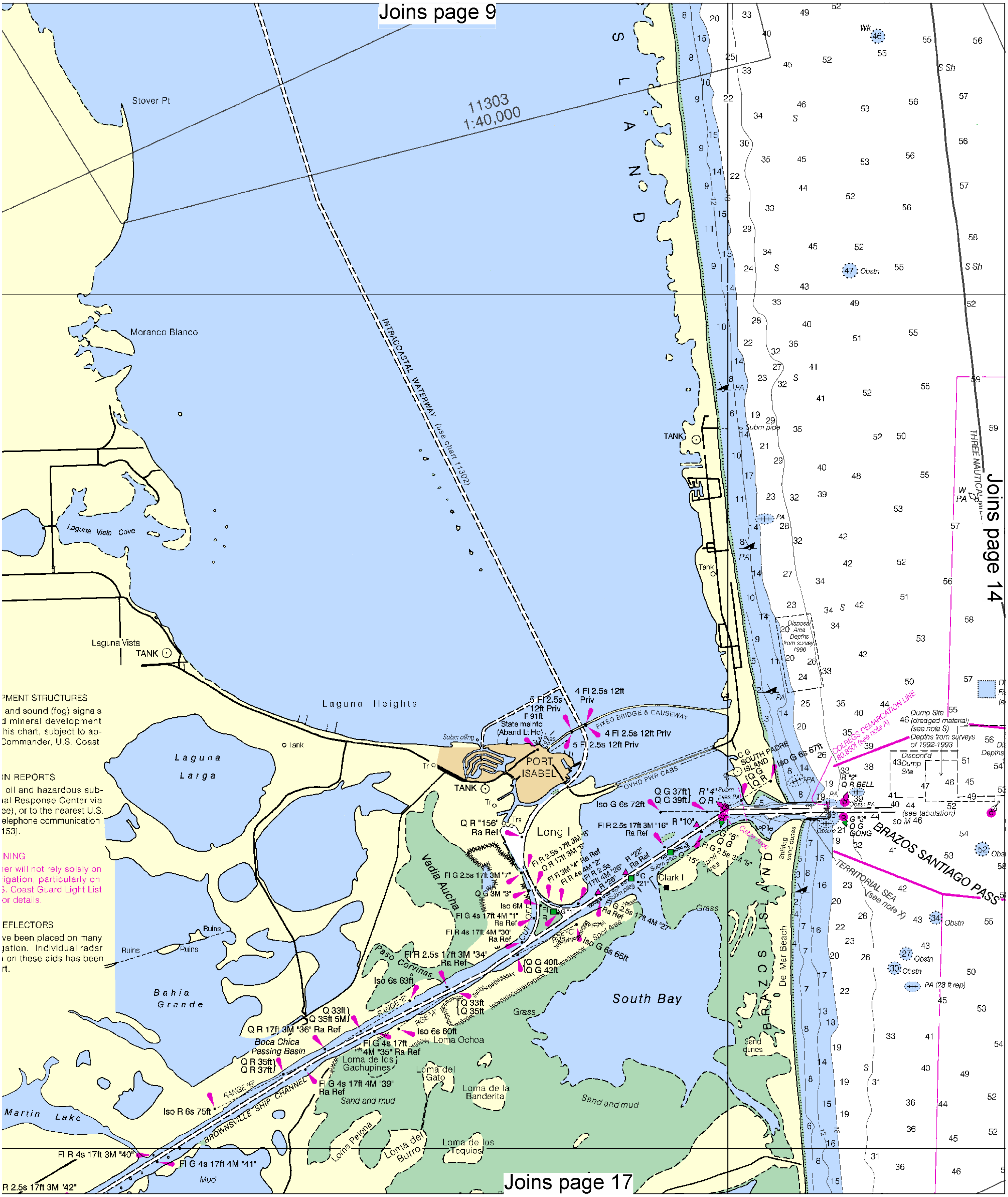
FIR

North

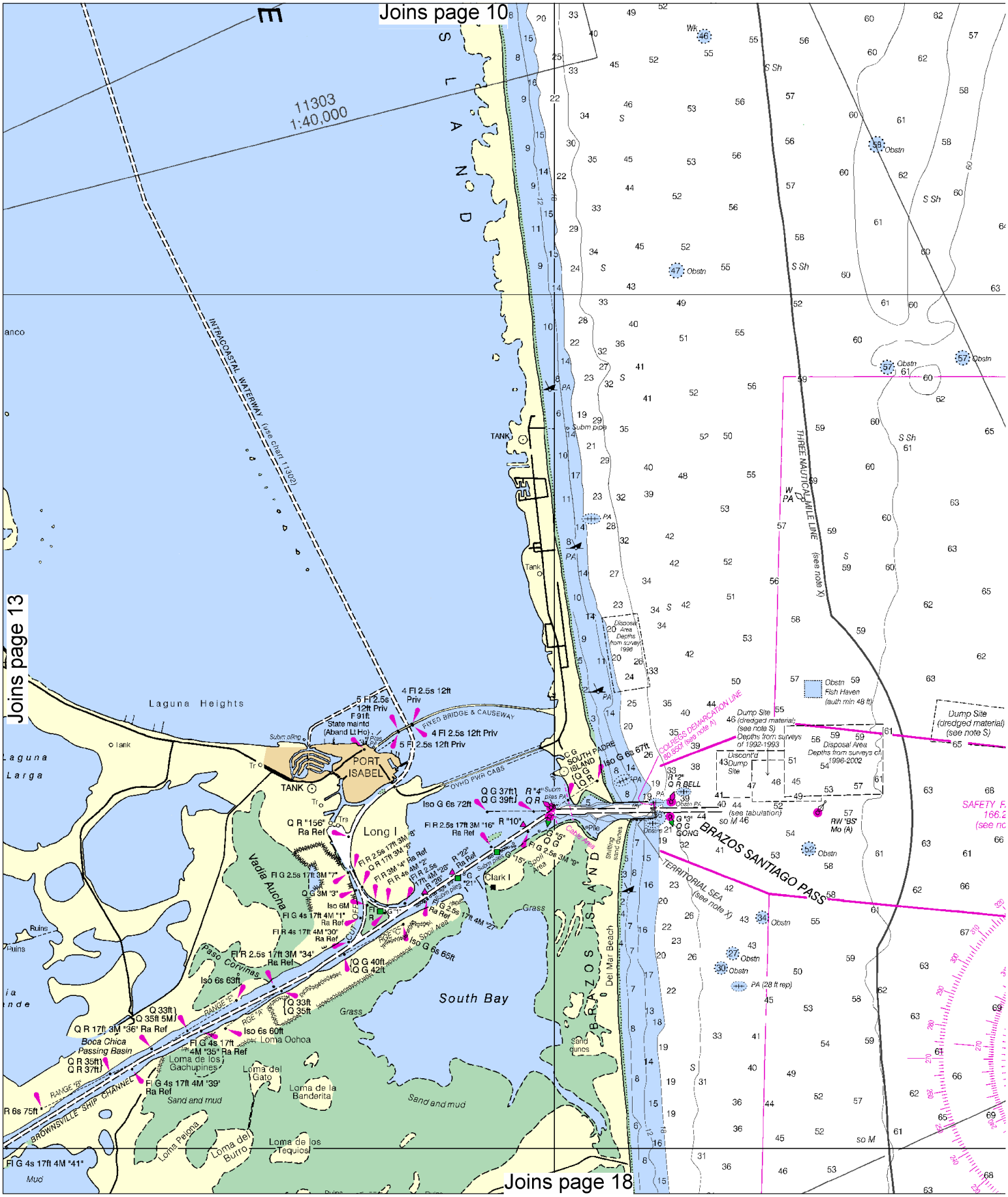
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Joins page 9
Joins page 14
Joins page 17
11303
1:40,000
Stover Pt
Moranco Blanco
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (use chart 11302)
Laguna Vista Cove
Laguna Vista
TANK
Laguna Heights
Laguna Larga
PORT ISABEL
Long I
Vadia Aucha
Paso Corvinas
Bahia Grande
Boca Chica Passing Basin
BROWNSVILLE SHIP CHANNEL
Martin Lake
Loma Ochoa
Loma de los Gachupines
Loma del Gato
Loma de la Banderita
Loma Pelona
Loma del Burro
Loma de los Tequios
Sand and mud
South Bay
Clark I
Grass
BRAZOS ISLAND
Del Mar Beach
BRAZOS SANTIAGO PASS
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.850I (see note A)
Dump Site (dredged material) (see note S) Depths from surveys of 1992-1993
FIXED BRIDGE & CAUSEWAY
OVHD PWR CABS
State maintd (Aband Lt Ho)
C G SOUTH PADRE ISLAND
S L A N D
Ruins
Mud
PA
Obstn
Wk
PMENT STRUCTURES
and sound (fog) signals
d mineral development
his chart, subject to ap-
Commander, U.S. Coast
ON REPORTS
oil and hazardous sub-
nal Response Center via
ee), or to the nearest U.S.
elephone communication
153).
NING
er will not rely solely on
igation, particularly on
S. Coast Guard Light List
or details.
EFLECTORS
ve been placed on many
gation. Individual radar
on these aids has been
rt.



14

North

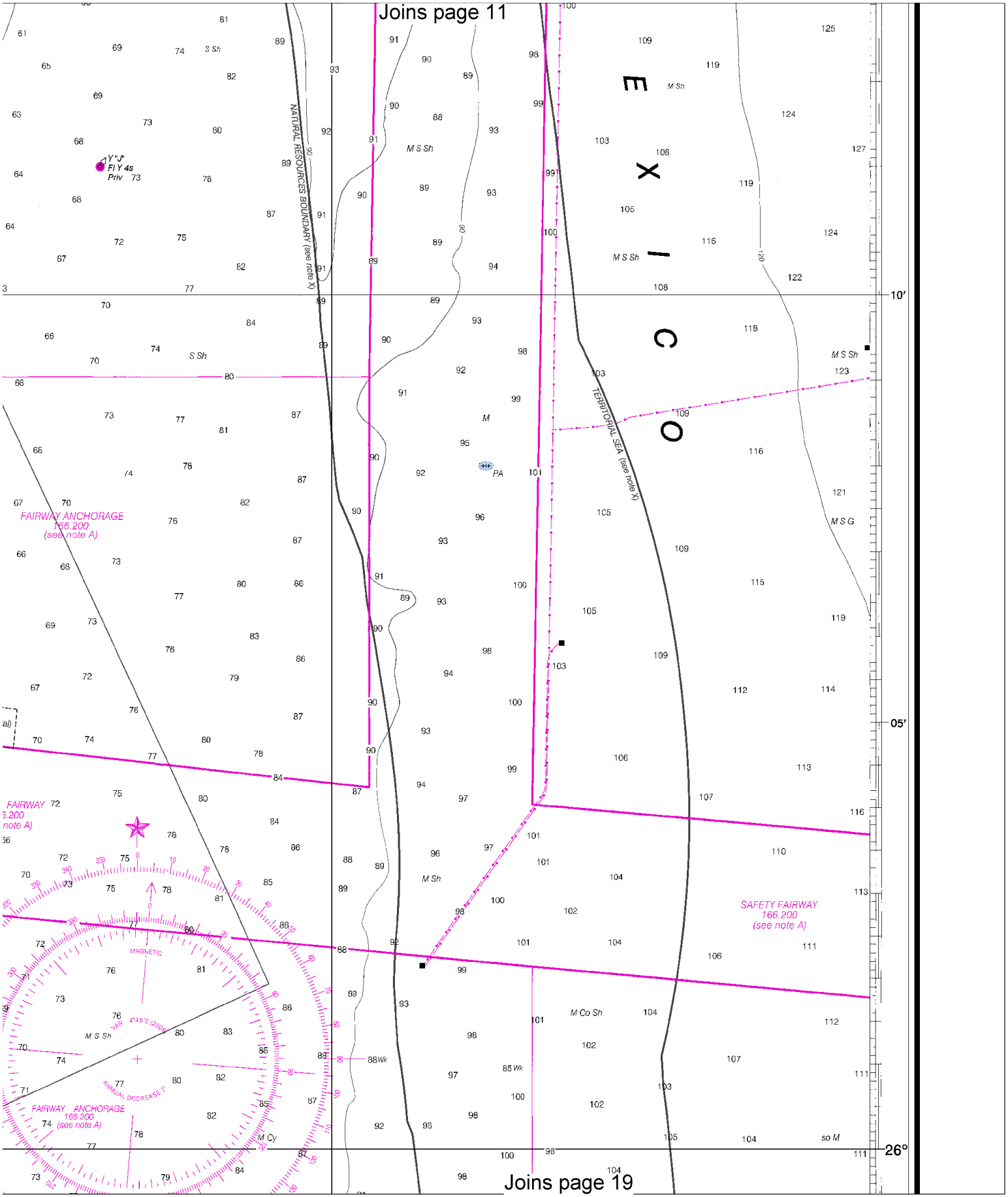
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 11
MEXICO
NATURAL RESOURCES BOUNDARY (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
FAIRWAY ANCHORAGE 166.200 (see note A)
SAFETY FAIRWAY 166.200 (see note A)
FAIRWAY ANCHORAGE 166.200 (see note A)
Y "J" Fl Y 4s Priv
M S Sh
S Sh
M Sh
M Co Sh
M S G
M Cy
PA
88Wk
85Wk
MAGNETIC
VAR 4°45'E (2008)
ANNUAL DECREASE 7'
10'
05'
26°
Joins page 19

Joins page 12

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	L l HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft	
bk broken	G gravel	h harc	Rk rock	Sh shells	
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky	

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: – – – –

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.272" northward and 0.921" westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are publish
Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions t
lished in the Notice to Mariners. Inform
regulations may be obtained at the Offic
8th Coast Guard District in New Orlean
of the District Engineer, Corps of Engin
Refer to charted regulation sectio

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dum
contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-2
information concerning the regu
quirements for use of the sites m
from the Environmental Protection
See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix fo
EPA offices. Dumping subsequer
dates may have reduced the depth

25th Ed., May/ 08 ■ Corrected through NM May 10/08
Corrected through LNM May 6/08

11301

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

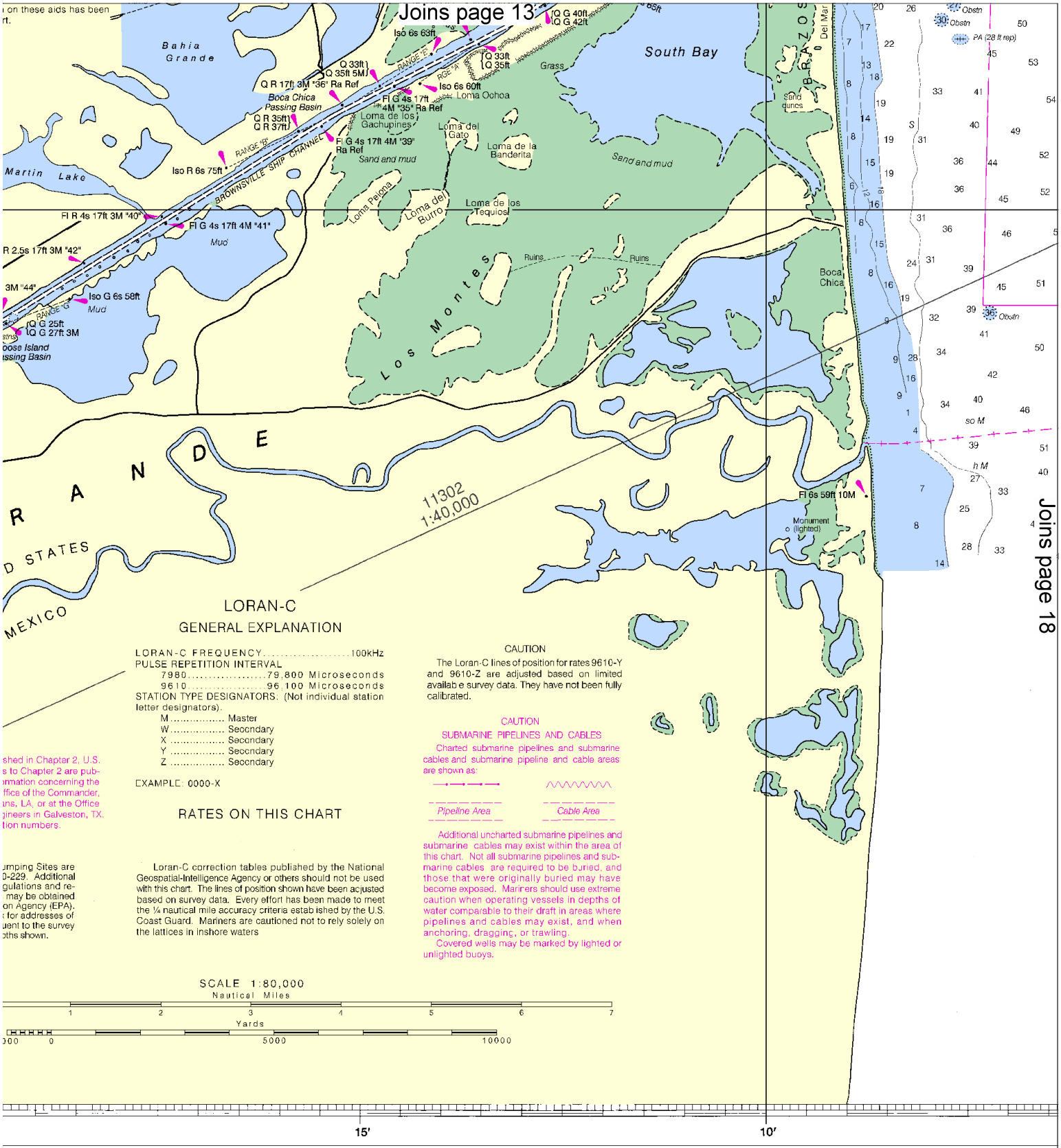
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



on these aids has been
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shed in Chapter 2, U.S.
s to Chapter 2 are pub-
ormation concerning the
ffice of the Commander,
ns, LA, or at the Office
gineers in Galveston, TX.
tion numbers.

umping Sites are
0-229. Additional
gulations and re-
may be obtained
on Agency (EPA).
for addresses of
uent to the survey
oths shown.

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds
9610.....96,100 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 0000-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria estab ished by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters

CAUTION

The Loran-C lines of position for rates 9610-Y and 9610-Z are adjusted based on limited availab e survey data. They have not been fully calibrated.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

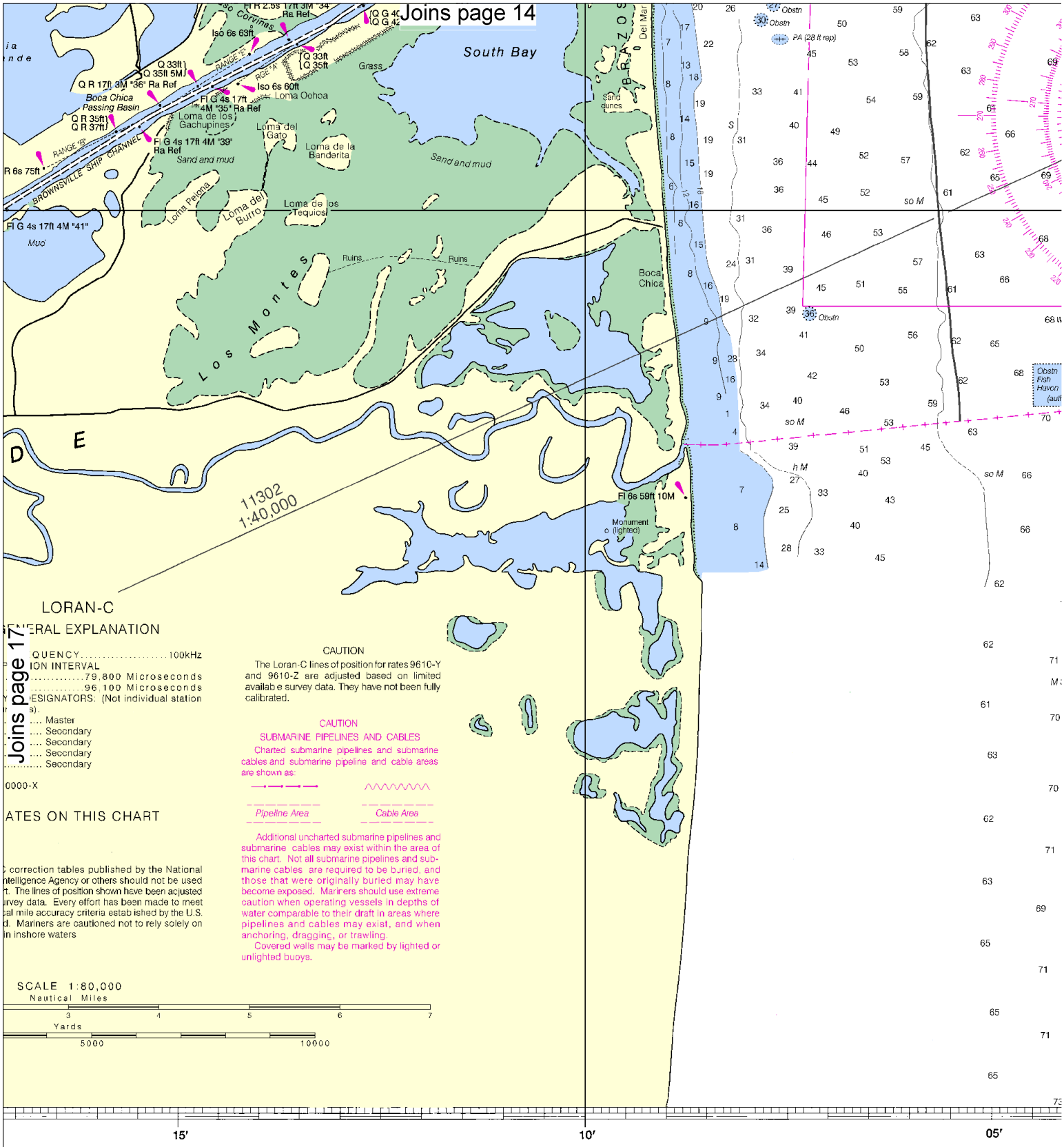
SCALE 1:80,000

Nautical Miles 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards 000 0 5000 10000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Joins page 17

NGS IN FEET

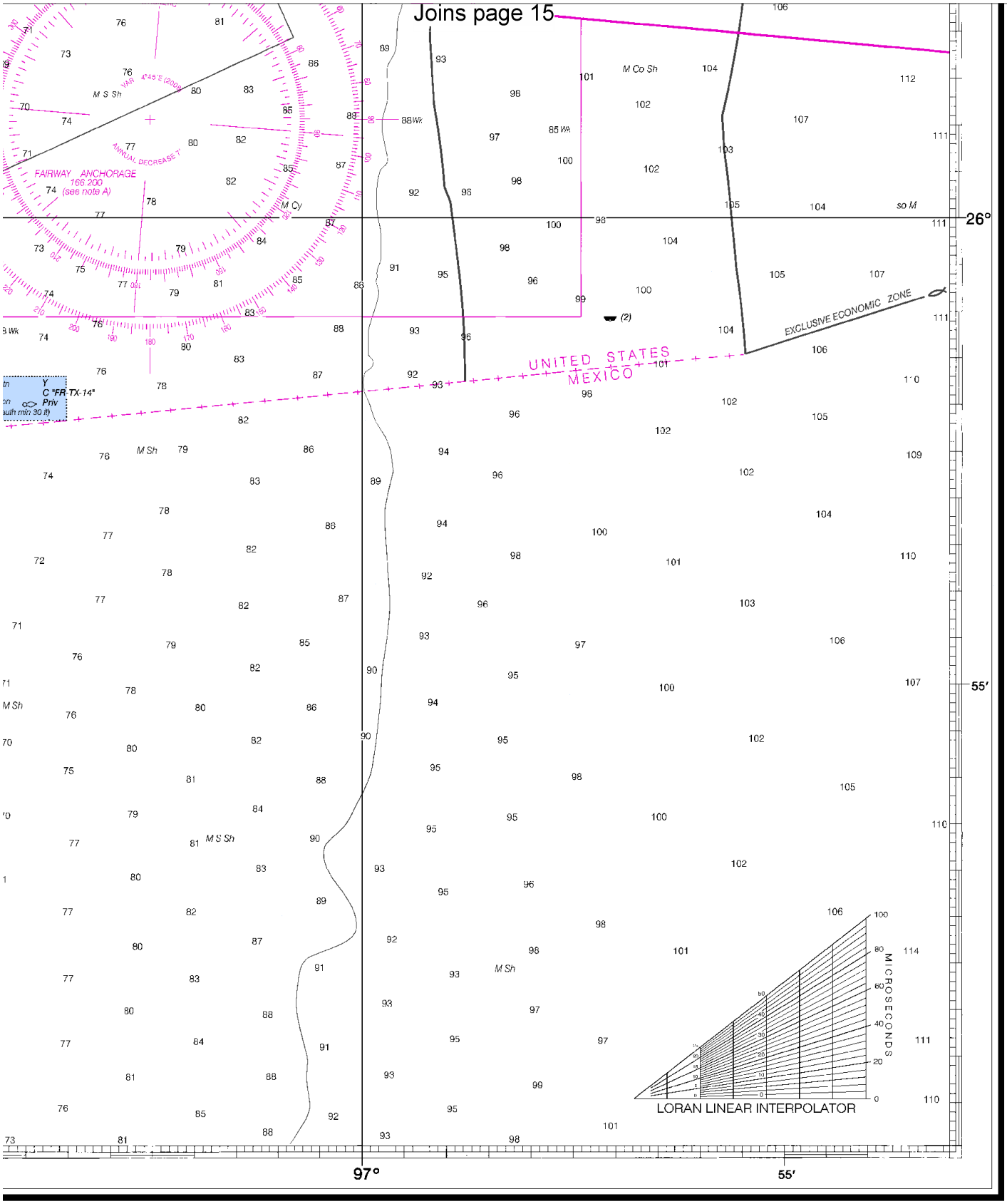
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Southern Part of Laguna Madre

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11301

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED. NO. 25

NSN 7642014010201

NGA REFERENCE NO. 11BHA11301

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Station South Padre Island – 956-761-2668
Coast Guard Group Corpus Christi – 361-939-6393
Texas Park and Wildlife – 361-289-5566
Ft. Brown Border Patrol – 956-547-3100/3180
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.